

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

## DOINGS OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS AND BUREAUS.

The Chinese Restriction Law—Supreme Court Decision—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—It is understood that the Miles-Geronimo commission was again under consideration at the Cabinet meeting today.

## Difficulty in Enforcing the Chinese Restriction Law.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Collector of Customs at San Francisco has informed the Treasury Department of difficulties encountered in the enforcement of the Chinese restriction law. It appears that even Chinese in transit from New York to Hong Kong, and three others from Hong Kong to Honolulu, have not yet departed from San Francisco, although they have had ample time to do so. The collector expresses the opinion that these persons do not intend to leave the country, and that even if they do, it is their purpose to fraudulently obtain return certificates in order to establish a right to come and go at will. The collector also calls attention to the practice of the Federal courts in landing Chinese laborers on writs of habeas corpus and releasing them on bail after the collector has examined into their cases and refused to allow them to land. This practice, he says, is substantially an abrogation of the law. Acting Secretary Fairchild has written to the collector in reply as follows: "As the competency of the customs officers to enforce the restriction act is maintained under the law with the landing of Chinese persons, it would seem that the duty to seek a remedy for the evils pointed out by you pertains more especially to the province of the law officers of the government, and you are therefore advised to bring the facts stated by you to the notice of the United States Attorney for the respective districts wherein such facts occur."

## The Hauling down of the Flag on the Grimes.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—Advice received at the State Department this morning corroborates the published report of the hauling down of the American flag on the American schooner Marion Grimes, at Shelburne, by Capt. Quigley, of the Canadian cruiser Terror. The action of the captain of the Grimes in running up the colors while the vessel was in the custody of Canadian officers is deprecated at the department, as likely to needlessly complicate the department in its efforts to reach a satisfactory settlement of the fisheries question.

## Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The President made the following appointments today: William L. Maginnis, of Ohio, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wyoming; W. H. D. Cochran, of Nassau, N. H., to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.; Daniel J. Sullivan, of Prescott, Ariz., to be Receiver of Public Money at Prescott, Ariz.; David K. Wardwell, of Tombstone, Ariz., to be agent for the Indians of the Lemhi agency in Idaho Territory. Also the following named postmasters: Ellis Briggs, at Redhouse, Ill.; John J. Goodhouse, resigned; Michael Sullivan, at Marshall, Minn.; vice S. D. How, resigned; John Stuart, at Pipestone, Minn.; vice D. E. Sweet, suspended.

## The War Feeling Growing.

PARIS, October 12.—There is a rapid growth of the war feeling in France. The Boulanger party have begun the issue of two new journals, *Le Revanche* and *Le Soldat Laboureur*, to advocate an offensive policy and stimulate the old military prestige of France. Gen. Boulanger, however, disowns any connection with the papers. M. Lavydon, the military critic, writes in *Figaro* that Gen. Boulanger prepared a well conceived plan in connection with a staff officer of high rank for a continental campaign. The military says Gen. Boulanger desires war, not for the purpose of recovering Alsace, but to gratify personal ambition, but as a step leading to the solution of social questions. The strictest taboo of everything German is being observed. M. Lockroy, Minister of Commerce, has ordered the police to prevent all persons selling boxes of toys imported from Germany and containing a map of France without Alsace.

## Value of Exports for Nine Months.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics report the total value of the exports of broad-stuffs as follows: September, 1886, \$14,282,538; 1885, \$9,007,718. For nine months ended September 30, 1886, \$110,828,599; 1885, \$102,190,798.

## Supreme Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Pacific National Bank cases, which were under argument in the Supreme Court of the United States today, are of interest to a large number of persons, especially in Massachusetts, inasmuch as they involve the question of the liability of the stockholders of the Governor National Bank of Boston for the amounts of stock subscribed to by them when the capital stock of the bank was increased from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, in September, 1881. The appealing stockholders contend that the capital stock of the bank never was validly increased to \$1,000,000; that the attempt on the part of the directors and the Comptroller of the Currency, in December, 1881, to fix the capital stock at \$1,000,000 was contrary to law and void; and that consequently the shares of so-called new stock on which they are sued never had any legal existence. The court below decided against them.

## The Troublesome Indians.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—A communication from Minister West has been transmitted by the Department of State to the War Department calling attention to the threatening state of affairs on the boundary line between Montana and the British possession, and suggesting the adoption of measures calculated to prevent raiding across the line by hostile Blood and Piegan Indians. It is presumed by the War Department that the general in command of that section of our territory has already taken steps to guard against further raids by making a sufficient force at the usual crossing place.

## Charges of Illegal Judgments and Decisions.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Hon. W. W. Wilshire, of Washington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Arkansas, and the Hon. Robert Christy, of Washington, filed today with the Secretary of the Treasury charges and decisions filed in the State Department by the late Court of Commissioners of Alabama

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## TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

## THE GOVERNOR'S ANNUAL REPORT TO THE

## Secretary of the Interior—The Condition of Business and the Crops.

WASHINGTON, October 12.—The Hon. Gilbert A. Pierce, Governor of Dakota Territory, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, says: "The year has not been altogether as prosperous as was desired, Dakota suffering in common with the rest of the country from more or less business prostration, and from the drought, which injured the small grains, thereby materially lessening the yield. The drought was not general, however, but local in its character, some parts of the Territory showing large yields while in others the failure was almost complete. It is difficult to estimate correctly the shortage in the crops over last year, but it is safe to say that in wheat and corn at least one-third, and in flax, rye and barley also suffer, but to what extent it is impossible to say. The yield of potatoes and other roots will probably be near up to the average. Cattle industry has developed very rapidly during the year in other parts of the Territory, but in the western portion the large cattle ranches must be confined to the western part of the Territory, where the abundant grass and limited snowfall enable cattle to graze during the winter months. Late experiments have demonstrated, however, that cattle raising can be profitably pursued even in the extreme northern part of the Territory, and the result has been the establishment of large cattle ranches in various sections. The bonded debt of the Territory remains the same as one year ago, namely, \$58,500. The assessment of 1886 shows an increase over 1885 of about \$24,000,000, making the total assessment for the year 1886 is \$130,000,000. The tax for the Territorial purposes for the year 1886 is \$24,410,000. The total county indebtedness of the Territory, bonded and floating, is \$1,400,000 over \$3,000,000. School statistics for the year have not yet been received, but there is no doubt but the remarkable progress shown during the fiscal year of 1885 is continued. On the subject of the drought and development of the Territory the Governor quotes at length from the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, which says: "There were 22,431 new filings on the public lands during the year under the three general land laws, divided as follows: Homesteads, 7406; pre-emption, 7894, and free claims, 7071. The area newly filed on during the year was 3,519,000 acres. There were 1,062 land proofs made during the year. The sales of land by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company during the year are estimated at 25,000,000 acres. The total increase in population of the Territory for the year is estimated at 85,000, giving Dakota a population on June 30, 1886, of fully 300,000. The railroad building of 1886 bids fair to be much greater than for any previous year in the history of the Territory." The Governor estimates the total construction of railroads in the Territory for 1886 at 800 miles. In conclusion the Governor discusses the subject of the admission of Dakota into the Union, and adds: "I renew my recommendation most earnestly, that this great people be no longer kept from their rightful heritage, but be permitted a share and voice in that government they honor by their public spirit and sustain by their industry."

## SOUTHERN PASSENGER AGENTS.

## Meeting of the Association at New York City.

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## SENATOR GIBSON.

## Did Not Abuse President Cleveland as the "World" Reported.

New York Star: Yesterday's *World* contained a Washington dispatch giving a long story about Senator Gibson of Louisiana, and an interview alleged to have occurred between him and the President on Thursday. As the *World's* story goes, Senator Gibson called at the White House to remonstrate with the President in the matter of the Louisiana officials charged with having violated Mr. Gibson's civil service order of last summer. The Senator is described as having taken very high grounds in his defense of the offenders, whose appointments he is credited with having secured. According to the *World's* Washington correspondent, the Senator told him that the officials had done no wrong; that they had done no more than Col. Lamont and Secretary Manning were doing at that moment, and that he protested against the infliction of any punishment. The President is supposed to have qualified before Mr. Gibson's wrath, and the Senator to have retired in triumph. Of course, there is not a word of truth in this absurd yarn. Our Washington dispatch, published elsewhere this morning, states positively that Senator Gibson's call on the President was a mere business interview foreign to that alleged in the *World's* caricature, and that the matter of the Louisiana officials was not once alluded to. It also states incidentally that Col. Lamont's mission to New York a few days ago had no reference to politics. And, in a word, the *World's* story turns out to be a lie from first to last. It only remains to say that this is per-

## EXTRACT

## ACID IRON BATH

## A NATURAL TONIC

## FOR

## RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

## FOR

## DYSPEPSIA, ALL DERANGEMENTS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLOOD.

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## THE GIGANTIC MONOPOLY.

## BY WHICH THE PLANTERS ARE BEING SQUEEZED.

In Other Words, Forced to Sell Their Cotton Seed Below Its Real Value.

NEW ORLEANS, La., October 11.—The *Times-Democrat* editorially says: How much the Southern planters are interested in this cotton seed problem is well shown by the many letters received by the *Times-Democrat* on this subject. A correspondent who writes us approvingly of our first article, which, by the by, has been generally republished in the Southern press, says: "Such articles must soon bear fruit. Already there is a feeling of distrust, of unrest, of positive dissatisfaction among the cotton farmers of the South at what they consider an attempt, so far successful, on the part of the American Cotton Oil Trust to obtain the seed crop at much less than its real value. To avoid this, the company is called a trust, instead of a stock company." Our correspondent declares that the Oil Trust was started with the